

WHOLE NO. 2368.

(Continued on Page 6.)

HAWAII NEWS

What is Doing on the Big Island.

Happenings and Gossip as Detailed in the Bright Columns of The Hilo Papers.

The following is taken from the Hawaii Herald:

A guest at the Hilo hotel the other day upon seeing a prisoner riding a bicycle around town asked if the Government provided pocket money for the convicts while they were out and apparently enjoying themselves. Considering the circumstances the question was quite natural. A few weeks ago a number of deserting contract laborers were arrested and brought to the station house. One of them expressed a wish to go out and procure his clothes which he had hidden on the outskirts of town. The official in charge of the station house granted the request of the Japanese but before sending him in charge of a policeman had him securely handcuffed. It will be remembered that the man was charged with deserting contract, an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment until the fine of a few dollars is worked out. The casual observer remarked that caution to a point where it became ridiculous was being taken. Now note the difference. A man charged with killing another, in what may be considered pretty nearly cold blood, is present during the coroner's inquest and at the noon recess is sent back to jail in charge of an officer. The prisoner rolls a cigarette and rides to jail standing on the step of a hack while the officer jogs along behind on a bicycle. The official who sent the Japanese out likewise sent the man charged with murder. Comment is unnecessary.

Quarantine All Right.

If the people of Hilo and vicinity were in sympathy with the local agents of the Board of Health in the efforts to have passengers undergo fifteen days' quarantine before landing in Hilo, their expressions in that line were not made in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard outside the room where the weekly meetings of the agents are held. So far as the Herald is able to ascertain the public is quite well satisfied with the arrangements made by the Honolulu Board for passenger and freight traffic; the serum seems to be all right and the fumigation of mail is complete as it can be made, judging from the odor of sulphur fumes arising from the piles of letters and papers received at the post office. Hilo has passed the point of kicking against quarantine and reached the appropriation stage. And there seems very little ground for scoring the Government on it now that a committee from the Council of State has put its shoulder to the wheel.

A Strange Proceeding.

Passengers arriving by the Kinau yesterday were agreeably surprised to learn that they would be permitted to land here without opposition. On leaving Honolulu they were informed that the Hilo agents, through their secretary, had communicated to the Board of Health that they strongly opposed the scheme to allow passengers to land in Hilo without first undergoing fifteen days' quarantine. This was followed by the statement that the people in the town and district were with the agents in this move. President Wood wrote in answer to this that the Board of Health was using all necessary caution and that the agents accepted their commissions with the understanding that they were subordinate to the Honolulu Board and acting under instructions from that body. When they could not act their offices would be vacant. His letter was sent to Special Agent Kennedy at the hands of Deputy Davis, purser of the Kinau, and handed Mr. Kennedy on arrival of the steamer, and before the passengers landed. Mr. Kennedy read the letter and gave the necessary permission.

Col. Little at Washington.

News come from men who have visited Washington during the present session of Congress which shows that Col. Little has done good work for Hawaii while hobnobbing with the national leaders. One writer states that the colonel has done "more to Americanize Hawaii than any delegate or private citizen who has visited Washington for the purpose." The Herald is ready to believe the statement's coming as there are good disinterested persons and it is glad to know that Oia has not only a representative, but one who did more to have a Hawaiian idea represented in the halls before Congress than anyone else.

Electric Light Extension.

The Hilo Electric Light Co. has sent away specifications for the addition to their pipe line with a request for estimates. Owing to the difficulty experienced during the last few months owing to shortage of water the company has decided to extend their pipes several hundred feet to a point 700 feet above sea level. This will secure the company an abundance of water and at the same time provide a fall that will be a guarantee of sufficient power to run the machinery through the year without interruption. The pipes will be 20-inch diameter cast steel. It is expected that it will take six months before the material can be secured and the extension made.

A Prospective Fo'e.

"When the Kohala-Hilo road runs by my place," said Eileen Low yesterday, "I will make preparations to build a hotel for the accommodation of tourists and the people of Hilo who want to get above sea level and enjoy the bracing air and have a few days' shooting. I have now in blossom fruit of every variety: Rivers' oranges grow on my place and are as luscious as the fruit of California; peaches rot on the ground for the want of means to get them to market and olives—well, they fairly grow wild. The proposed road will go within twenty-two miles of my place but I am afraid that would be too long a drive for tourists though the road

and grade is all right. If the line goes to Kona I think it will go near enough to us to begin business. "How would you enjoy a meal at which a nice wild duck was the pièce de résistance and the dessert trout poached with Jersey cream? I don't care to tell you everything we grow there because you would be disgusted with your bill of fare in which tinned goods is a feature. We can grow anything and we have a climate, at an elevation of 2000 feet that will rejuvenate anyone who will stop with it for a couple of weeks." Mr. Low is an enthusiast in the cultivation of fruits and small fruits from the States.

The Shoeing Contest.

The horse shoeing contest between J. J. Brady and James O'Rourke for the championship of the Hawaiian Islands and a prize of \$100 a side will come off next Saturday night at the hall at Long Wharf. H. L. Jones has been selected as judge and Ben E. Nappthally of Olua will introduce the contestants and explain the terms and procedure of the match. Each man is allowed three helpers and Mr. O'Rourke has selected as his staff H. A. Gerlach, heater, Wm. Conrad, hammerman, and Lee D. Austin, to prepare the hoofs of the animals. All of these are Olua mechanics and stand high in their craft.

Secured the Contract.

Messrs. Corey & Smith, who secured the contract for grading eleven miles of the Hilo Railway, will soon leave the Coast to arrange for the shipment of machinery necessary to carry out the work. These gentlemen are experienced contractors with large interests along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Smith will remain at the Coast to look after them. The cars will be running to Puna in about a year.

Army Doings.

There will be a union meeting at the Salvation Army barracks at 7:30 this evening and tomorrow night Rev. J. A. Cruzan will deliver a lecture on a timely topic. At the meeting Saturday night the Hindoo Durbars will adopt the costume of India. Everybody welcome.

News in Brief.

Sheriff Andrews will return to Hilo Saturday evening. George Mumby lost a valuable horse by death on Tuesday. C. W. Eccles of Honolulu arrived on the Kinau yesterday morning. Charlie Campbell and Harry Rycroft of Puna Sugar Co. were in town Saturday night. Saturday will be the day on which rabbits lay dyed Easter eggs for the small boys. George A. Turner will leave for the Coast by the Roderick Dhu for a short business trip. Arthur Meyners will have a preliminary hearing before Judge Hapai on Monday next. Paul Bartels will begin the construction of a dwelling on his Puna lots next week. Charles E. Richardson has so far improved in health that he was able to be on his veranda yesterday. Chalmers A. Graham, representing Honolulu Iron Works, is in the city and will remain for several days. A chorus of twelve voices is practicing for an entertainment to be given at the Foreign Church next month. Miss Clara Fassett and E. N. Hitchcock were married last Friday evening by Rev. J. A. Cruzan. They are at Waialua. The Council of State recommends a subsidy of \$1,200 to the Hilo Telephone Co. for a line to Puna. The subsidy has a string attached to it. J. G. Rothwell, manager of the Honolulu house of W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., came on the Kinau as far as Laupahoehoe and will be in Hilo today. Charlie Hitchcock, Theo. Rowland and Ed. Wilhelm went mauka yesterday on business connected with the construction of telephone lines in Olua. Dr. Schoening, who has had a successful professional trip to Kona and Aau, will be in his office in the Severance building, Waiuanue street, this week. "Doctor" Stobey is a great favorite among the Hawaiians and haoles in Kona. He has such faith in a milk diet that the natives call him "Kauka wala". Easter Sunday morning at the Foreign church, Mr. Cruzan's subject will be, "If Christ Be Not Risen?" In the evening the choir, under the direction of Mrs. Lewis, will give an Easter praise service. Eben Low, the well-known cattle raiser, drove over from Waimea this week with one horse and a buggy. He says the road except near the Kohala is very fine. A boat belonging to the Irugard and containing three sailors capsize in the bay Tuesday afternoon. None of the men could swim but they were fortunately rescued by Port Surveyor McCauley. The Puna lands of Puna Sugar Co. are now being cleared by the company. Manager Campbell says the soil is extremely rich and the timber not very heavy. The land is being cleared by plantation laborers.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune: We are pleased to note the fact that we have been charged with privation in the matter of the departure of the Lennox, without giving the natives a chance to see the country. The question of round-trip tickets between ship and shore had nothing to do with the question. According to the gentleman who set us right, and who certainly ought to know, the departure of the Lennox was due to the fact that it rained the first two nights after she arrived here. The natives were Oregon men and had never experienced rain. Consequently those in charge of them were afraid to expose them to such an experience here. The United States Government had supposed that it never rained in Hilo, because the people of Honolulu called this the "rainy city." So they sent the transport here, but met with a cruel disappointment. Again Hilo been on the verge of ruin through its chronic dimness, and Oregon men will probably after his be sent by way of the Suez canal, so that they can be put off for rest and recreation at some point in the Arabian desert, where they will feel at home.

About Rev. Mr. Sheldon.

The Rev. Sheldon seems to be something of a quitter; that is to say, us-

ing the language of his favorite literary work, having put his hand to the plough he turns back. To be sure, if there is one thing he has demonstrated more clearly than anything else, even the non-success of prohibition in Kansas, it is the glittering failure of a self-glorifying, more-right-than-thou "Christian daily" in the hands of a religious crank. As a matter of fact, a paper starting out on these lines, even guided by a more experienced hand and less devoted to opening with prayer and closing with a paean of the contribution box for Hindoos and consumptives, could hardly have been firmly enough established in one week to be turned over to a less inspired editor, whose ideas would be still of the earth, earthy. Nor has Mr. Sheldon apparently any valid excuse for deserting his project in this manner to the sneers of an unfeeling world, which in spite of all his efforts is still far from being prepared for the Day of Judgment. It seems that the largest stockholder of the Topeka Capital, a man owning fifty-one out of one hundred shares, and glorifying in the truly Hawaiian as well as Christian name of Popenoe, wants to shut keep up the work of regeneration, and is having a hot fight with his fellow shareholders and the regular editor. The Rev. Sheldon should stay with his project instead of packing up and taking a lecturing tour through Europe to tell them how he did it. However, we know that the Son of Man always kept moving around, having nowhere to lay his head; and we suppose the Rev. Sheldon will follow suit, though for a different reason. Certainly the editor of this pre-eminently advertising age, and he had no reason to feel jealous of the patent medicine and corset people when he turned them out of his columns. The whole race of them are mere tyros as compared with him.

Transport Port Stephen.

The transport Port Stephen, Captain Whitehead, twelve days from Portland, arrived Tuesday morning with 450 horses and five mules. No animals were lost on the way, and all arrived in good health. The crew and men in charge of the stock number seventy-two. Officers are as follows: Captain Marion C. Miller, quartermaster; Dr. Meems, surgeon; Charles Espin, Jr., clerk; Dr. M. J. Dunn, veterinary; J. F. Pottle, team-master; Lieutenant Heintzelman, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, is a passenger on the way to join his regiment. The Port Stephen will probably leave for Manila in about ten days. In the meantime she goes to Mahukona for coal.

Telephone Company.

The Hawaiian Telephone and Telegraph Company held a special meeting on Tuesday of this week. At that time it was voted to increase the stock of the company to twelve hundred shares, to correspond with the increased scope of the company's operations and the installation of new apparatus and fixtures, which will be quite extensive. Each member of the company will be allowed to purchase as many shares of new stock as he held of old stock. The rest will be put on the market at par. The company paid last year a dividend of 16 per cent.

Girls' Catholic School.

Plans for the new Girls' Catholic School, to be erected on School street, near Punaluwa, have been drawn by Architect A. W. Riehl, and submitted to the Bishop for approval. Work will be commenced shortly, so that the building will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next school year. The plans of the building show it to be a handsome one-story wooden structure, one hundred by thirty feet, with broad verandas, and containing three large rooms, with a big playground below, to be used by the children in rainy weather. The cost of the building is about \$5,000. Adjoining will be the residence of the teachers, who are now on Maui, and will arrive as soon as the quarantine there is raised. The new girls' school will correspond to the boys' school on Waiuanue street.

The Inoculated.

It is to be noticed that the people who arrive of late from Honolulu, look down upon the people they come in contact with in a proud and haughty manner, on account of the fact that they have been jabbed with prophylactic serum, and have got dead germs in their "witals." This makes us, who have never suffered anything more out of the ordinary than vaccination, feel sore and bitter. It isn't fair to let some people have dead bubonic germs, and others not. We don't want the live ones. If any one takes a fancy to them he can have them; but if Hilo can't have prophylactic serum this will kick.

Limited Wharf Room.

There seems to have been some trouble during the past week for both foreign and domestic freight. The structure is certainly not adapted for both at the same time, and the customs authorities will hardly allow it to be used for both. Owing to its distance from town, if it is used for freight, it must be practically a storehouse as well as wharf. At the present time the amount of local freight justifies its being used for that in the opinion of those acquainted with the situation. Another long wharf is certainly needed by the demand of Hilo commerce.

A Little Slow.

Attempts to send mail by steamer do not prove an unqualified success. The one received by the Amy Turner barely escaped being an "after" history, more especially as it appeared to have been the first bit of cargo put into the vessel, and consequently was not among the first things to be discharged. The mail contained a considerable amount of Congressional matter, and therefore, as being heavy, it was probably considered good bait to go in the bottom of the hold.

Court at Kailua.

Court at Kailua opened on Wednesday, Judge Wilder presiding. No Hawaiian jury was called; there being no cases brought to trial requiring a jury. The ejectment cases also, involving the title to the Front street property occupied by the Spreckels interests, will be put over partly for

the reason that the Honolulu parties in the case were unable to be present, and partly because cases involving the same issue came up at the next Honolulu term, and they will probably be heard as then comes to decide the case here.

Hawaiian Relief Society.

The Tribune has received from Mrs. G. W. Beckley, secretary of the Hawaiian Relief Association, a note in which she says: "The Hawaiian Relief Society has received \$30, from a concert given by some Hawaiians in Hilo and Olua; and we wish to thank them for their donation, through your paper. Also, that the society did not receive any of the clothing sent by the Ladies' Sewing Society of Hilo." This last is apparently apropos to the report, mentioned in the Tribune a short time ago, to the effect that all the clothing sent down by the ladies of Hilo was distributed to Hawaiians. The Tribune is pleased to correct any mistake of this sort.

Disciple of "Excelsior."

Henry Easton came down from the Shipman ranch this week for his semi-annual sun bath. He reports everything in good shape at his altitude, which is 7,000 feet above sea level. When he gets lonesome he goes up the mountain a little further and makes snow men to keep him company. They are usually a little cold at first, but they gradually thaw out and become quite sociable. He says that at night he lies in bed and watches the electric lights in Hilo. This sounds a little like fiction, especially when we remember that most of the time during the last five months we haven't been able to watch the lights right here in town without taking a lantern or a tallow candle and going out to look for them.

Mr. Fulcher Returns.

V. M. Fulcher, who has been for about one year in Texas, Florida and other portions of the United States (outside of Hawaii), returned by the Roderick Dhu. He did not bring down any merchandise, as he at first intended. He says that he will remain here only long enough to settle up his business affairs, and will then return to Florida, where his family now is. Florida, as he remarked, is good enough for him, and he prefers it to either California or Hawaii. Mr. Fulcher was about two months in California on this way back here, during which time he was sick about a month. He also was quite unwell on his way down here.

Miscellany.

Eight Japanese ran away from Hiloa plantation on Thursday. Jas. Riley, head carpenter at Paauhau, returned by the Roderick Dhu. Leon R. Riebler left on Wednesday's Kinau for Honolulu, en route to Buffalo. The Volcano Stables received a small consignment of mules by the Roderick Dhu. The price of meat has gone up, owing to the drought experienced all over this island. W. A. Hardy has left Hilo, and will probably reside in Honolulu for some months. Robert Young, who has made a three-months' sojourn in the States, is back again. Manager McDonough of the Hilo hotel is confined to his room with a severe attack of grippe. Mr. W. H. Beers left Monday on a trip through the Honokaa district. He will be gone about a week. Captain Warland of the Amy Turner is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Warland upon this trip. Mr. Andrews, a nephew of J. E. Gamellelsen, arrived by the Roderick Dhu and will go to Kaunama. During the first three months of this year \$1,262,055.89 worth of sugar was exported from the port of Hilo. The next foreign mail arrives in Honolulu today, and will probably be brought to Hilo early next week. Messrs. Albert and Robert Horner have been in town during the past week. They drove from Hamakua. Dr. W. G. Irwin has recovered from his recent attack of malarial fever, and is able to be at his office again. Mrs. Singer, mother of Mrs. James Cameron of Hilo, arrived by the Roderick Dhu on a visit to her daughter. Mrs. W. S. Terry, who has been absent from Hilo about four months and a half, returned by the Roderick Dhu. Mr. J. T. Strych arrived by the Irugard from San Francisco to take a position in the Tribune composing rooms. C. D. Pringle received by the Roderick Dhu a large consignment of fine candies direct from the manufacturers. Harry Rycroft will in the future have charge of that portion of the Puna plantation which is in the vicinity of Pa-hoa. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rowland and Tom Cook were Hiloites returned from exile in a dry and barren land by the Kinau. Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse leaves for the Coast from Mahukona. She will make an extended visit to her former home in Iowa. The public schools closed yesterday for the Easter vacation of two weeks. In the meantime some of the teachers will get married. L. Hellbush has been confined to his bed for the past ten days with a carbuncle on his left leg. He is now able to be around again. Mr. White left for Kona overland on Wednesday to assist the sheriff at the Kailua term of court. He joined Mr. Andrews at Naalehu. R. T. Forrest came down from Olua this week ill and is now confined to his house with a combination of bronchitis and grippe. W. S. Terry is now on the way to rapid recovery from typhoid fever, with which he has been confined to the hospital for several weeks. Has our local contemporary been proselyted to become an organ of the Republican party in Hilo? Or is Brer Stacker just fishing for bites? The Japanese prisoner who escaped from Hilo jail a short time ago has been recaptured in Kau. He was up for stealing \$300 from Okaia store. Mr. C. D. Pringle received by recent mail the sad news of the death of his sister, Alta May Pringle, on March 5, at the age of 19 years and 11 months. Scarcely of good butter is one of the evils of this growing metropolis. There is very little butter here of any sort, and what there is one doesn't care to

associate with. It is loud and noisy, and shows bad breeding generally. Mr. David Polay and wife were passengers by the Irugard on Sunday last. Mr. Polay comes to accept the position of bookkeeper on Honolulu plantation. Kanae, the Japanese merchant prince of Waiuanue street, will build a warehouse in connection with his store on the site of Wai Lee's former laundry. The appearance of the cane throughout Olua is now very promising, from nine miles to twenty-three miles. It has been much benefited by the recent rains. Geo. Wells and C. F. Brush have been in town during the week. They report the survey for the first section of the Kohala-Hilo Railway nearly complete. E. G. Cutting, one of Hilo's baseball players, who has been employed for some time in the office of the Volcano Stables, left for the Coast by the Annie Johnson. Forrest & Ragsdale have completed their clearing contract for the Olua Sugar Company, and have undertaken a contract for getting out ohia piles for the Government. The report was circulated in Olua last week that there had been five deaths from plague in Hilo. The people of Olua must be entertaining a yellow journalist unaware. Mr. McNeil, who has had a long experience as overseer on sugar plantations, came over from Maui by the Kinau to assume the position of chief luna upon the Puna plantation. The Wo Sing Co. announce that they have bought the fruit and grocery business on Waiuanue street formerly owned by the Man Sing Co., and will open for business on Tuesday next. Mr. A. B. Lindsay of Honokaa is building a large new store, to keep pace with the increase of business. He will fix up the old building and transform it into a lodging and boarding-house. The rapid arrival of sugar vessels and transports, taxes to the utmost our facilities for loading and discharging under the present limited wharfage accommodations and the necessity for using scows. Passengers by the Helene on Sunday were Judge Barnard and family and H. Rickard for Laupahoehoe. The Helene took two rollers from Wainaku and eighty head of cattle from Kiholo for Honolulu. Antone Serrao will plant about twenty-five acres of cane at Kailua, and afterwards leave for Portugal and the Paris Exposition. The man who plants cane at the present prices of sugar can leave for almost any old place. Messrs. Cory and Smith, well known railroad construction contractors of the Northwest, have recently arrived in Hilo and are looking over the ground preparatory to bidding upon the construction of the Kohala-Hilo Railway. A. W. Hobson of the Olua Plantation Store at nine miles spent Sunday in town. He considers his present location a little the best spot of terra firma on this side of Hawaii. Only a feeling of religious duty would tear him from it for even a Sunday. The Clantine, after several days at sea, discovered that the Cleveland was at Hilo. It strikes us that the people in Honolulu would have known that any self-respecting steamer would not go back to the Coast without seeing Hilo. It is strange how slow these Honoluluites are in waking up to the actual position that Hilo holds in the universe, and its magnetic attractions for shipping. A large steamer sighted Friday morning was supposed to be a transport from San Francisco. She proved, however, to be a German steamer with the machinery for the American Sugar Company's plantation. As it is reported that the company will be obliged to suspend operations on account of being unable to strike fresh water for irrigation, it seems likely that they will have no use for the machinery. The third telephone line up the Volcano Road is now through as far as nine miles, which somewhat relieves the strain upon this much telephoned route. This line will probably be carried as far as Mountain View. A fourth wire will be put in when the railroad is running, for the use of that company. After that the metallic circuit will be introduced, which will do away with the induc, on that now allows or causes the conversation over one wire to be reproduced on the adjoining wires; a source of much bad language.

The John Ena.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company have decided to order another steamer. The new vessel will probably be called the John Ena. She will be on the same plan as the Mauna Loa only smaller, and will be fitted especially for freight carrying. John Ena, president of the company, who will leave soon for the Coast, has been empowered to do the order. Some communication relating to the new boat has already been going on and it has been learned that Hall Brothers, the builders of the Mauna Loa and other steamers of the fleet, are unable, on account of excess of work, to think of building the new boat within the time specified in the contract—December 31st this year.

Hilo Shipping.

There were eight foreign vessels in Hilo when the Port Stephens left. The Iolani, John McDonald and Henry Villard were loading sugar. The Robert R. Hind and Roderick Dhu were discharging the Amy Turner and Irugard were waiting to load and the Cleveland was making repairs.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since. A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Board of Health

are urging the Government to hasten the building of a

Filter Plant for

Honolulu owing to the fact that TYPHOID FEVER which is now epidemic is caused by the use of

Impure Water

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article, with the name and address of the Proprietors, "The Little and Midland Continental Drug Co., Ltd., London, England," engraved on the wrapper, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WHOEVER SAYS IT IS NOT GENUINE.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR— The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

SYDNEY IS DANGEROUS

Reasons for Refusing Freight.

PLUMBING REGULATIONS

Extreme Care Must be Taken to Prevent Plague From The South.

There was some trouble in securing a quorum for yesterday's Board of Health meeting; President Wood was on hand in the chair and G. W. Smith and F. J. Lowrey were waiting, looking ever and anon at their watches, somewhat impatient at having to do business on Good Friday. A messenger was sent for Attorney General Cooper, who was found four miles out in the country. Mr. Cooper, however, came post haste to hear headquarters, finding on his arrival that he had come away without his necktie, whereupon he telephoned McIntyre for a dozen of "the kind he always wears," managing to hide his gold collar and with a dainty creation in white before Secretary Wilcox had finished reading the minutes of previous meetings. Minister Young, Rat Catcher Duval, a detachment of plumbers and a score of serum seekers were present at the meeting, which was begun about half past three o'clock.

President Wood invited Minister Young to address the meeting on plumbing. Minister Young said that he was extremely anxious to see the work of connecting houses with the sewerage system started. He stated that he had been troubling the master plumbers to get them to realize the work before them and that they had informed him that they were all ready to go ahead but wished that rules and regulations be adopted to facilitate and render clear what had to be done.

The Minister remarked that one master plumber had handed him, through Mr. Brown, a copy of the San Francisco regulations concerning plumbing. Mr. Young thought these were most satisfactory and that the Board of Health could do no better than to adopt the plumbing rules of San Francisco. The speaker went on to say that we would have a legislature here within a year and then such regulations could be changed or modified as occasion demanded.

Attorney General Cooper believed that it was not the office of the Board to consider the legal aspect of rules or regulations but simply to see that the City plumbing was carried out in a sanitary manner.

F. J. Lowrey thought the Board would be necessarily obliged to take the opinion of some one else in the matter since the members of the Board were unfamiliar with plumbing. He understood that Mr. Edwards had the ordinance on plumbing of several cities of the Pacific Coast and that he would be in a position to draw up a code for Honolulu.

Emmeluth Talks.

John Emmeluth said that the plumbing regulations had been so long deferred that unless Mr. Edwards was in a position to write up the regulations between then and the departure of the Australia there would be but little use in his preparing them at all as so much time would be lost that the necessary work could not be accomplished at the time specified. Mr. Emmeluth emphasized the necessity of the plumbers knowing just exactly what the Government required, since misunderstanding would only cause more delay, and advocated the adoption of the San Francisco plumbing regulations with one or two exceptions.

Dr. Wood expressed it as his opinion that the Board could do very well recommend regulations in a hurry when its members did not understand the subject.

G. W. Smith moved that Mr. Edwards be instructed to draw up rules and regulations on plumbing for Honolulu and submit them to the Board. Minister Young thought this was a very good idea and advised that the matter be as expeditiously handled as possible. He added that the sewerage system would have to be finished in November and that the pump would be ready in May. He thought that the regulations should compel people to connect their houses with the sewer and that no delay should be tolerated. G. W. Smith's motion was here voted upon and carried.

The Plague in Sydney.

The following communication from Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., was read by the Chair:

In accordance with the instructions issued by you yesterday, the freight brought from Sydney by the steamship Miowera was carried on by that vessel to Vancouver, and the perishable portion will doubtless be a total loss to the consignees here.

It is our understanding that the perishable freight, butter and onions, by that vessel was refused a landing on account of its place of origin being presumably the vicinity of Sydney, but we do not know why the European freight transhipped onto the Miowera in Sydney was refused a landing, and we should be greatly obliged to you for information on this point.

A great deal of European freight comes here by the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, and it is of great importance that these companies' agents in Sydney should know under what circumstances

"through European freight" may be brought here. With your knowledge being shared by the Board of Health, we would be the sending of such "perishable European freight" will be postponed, unless the freight can be properly stamped out in Sydney.

Dr. Wood spoke with much force and feeling on this matter, giving his reasons for not allowing the landing of freight from Australia. He said: "The vessel from the south brings no risk of health to this port. The European freight is a menace to the health of the island. There have been no cases of cholera since 1892 and no cases of plague since 1894. On the Miowera I could find out nothing in regard to the plague in Sydney, the number of cases, the nature of the infection, the location of the infected district, the date, whether there were any cases of plague in Sydney at all, where the plague had come from, whether it had been on the wharves at Sydney, or anything at all in the way of desired information."

"There was nothing to show on the through bill of health for Vancouver whether there was any plague in Sydney even, and the officers actually did not know that Sydney had been declared an infected port."

"Sydney is fifteen days from Honolulu, Hongkong is eighteen; there is more plague in Sydney than there is in Hongkong. Our Consular representative at Hongkong supplies us with a full statement of the health conditions in Hongkong; there is a so agent of the Board of Health there who furnishes us with exhaustive reports by every steamer. Exactly the same conditions prevail in Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. All these things are lacking in Sydney."

"There is more danger then from Sydney than Hongkong and consequently greater precaution should be taken in that direction. In Sydney vessels go right up against the docks, an excellent opportunity for rats, in Hongkong there are no docks to go up against."

The Pitch of the Argument.

President Wood spoke at length on the plague in Sydney. His words are only briefly recorded here, but the doctor, in thorough earnest and feeling the utter importance of the necessity of keeping out goods from infected Sydney, struck the key note of the whole subject when his eyes flashing and indignation written in every feature, he exclaimed, "Are we to spend millions of dollars in stamping out the plague in Honolulu and then permit it to enter our city again from Sydney?" The doctor went on to say, after an effective pause, "I have since learned that the Miowera's freight had been on the wharves at Sydney, perhaps for a week, perhaps for several weeks. That is where the plague broke out, in Sydney—on the wharves. We should by all means keep Sydney freight away from Honolulu."

The Rat Catcher.

Rat Catcher Duval was made an agent of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting and the executive officer authorized to provide six traps for him to work with.

Dr. Wood announced that if fifteen days passed since the last case of plague without another case many of the expenses of the Board of Health could be done away with and that at the end of thirty days of immunity this would be declared a clean port.

It was decided that the Interior Department should be notified that all plague bills subsequent to April 1st would be approved by the Board of Health and not by the Finance Committee. The Board adjourned about half-past five until Wednesday next.

Bought the Bach.

Henry Macfarlane was the highest bidder at the auction sale of the old bark Sebastian Bach on Saturday. At 12 noon Auctioneer Will E. Fisher called for bids and Fred Wilmington offered \$1000. The bidding then began to be lively and soon \$2600 was offered. W. A. Henshall and Henry Macfarlane were the only two left who seemed willing to bid and they raised each other by fifty until Macfarlane bid \$2800 and she was knocked down to him at that price. The Bach is considered a good buy by shipping men and if she never again goes to sea there is about \$3500 in sight on deck.

Plague Perhaps Pau.

April, so far, is free of the plague. Half of the necessary thirty days from the last case has passed and the quarantine will be raised. Yesterday not even a suspicious case cropped up. Minister Cooper's coachman was very sick in the morning and Dr. Jobe investigated, finding pneumonia to be the complaint. This case created a slight scare for a few hours, but that was all it amounted to. This week many of the strict quarantine regulations are likely to be modified and Honolulu is looking for the ending of the epidemic.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of the late Miss T. Rose, who died at the residence of Mrs. Berndt on Beretania street, took place Saturday at 4 p. m. She was the sister of Mrs. August Gramberg, of the Humuhu sheep station, Hawaii, and cousin of Mrs. Frank Kreuger and Miss Ambrose of this city.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A Madrid telegram says: It is announced that the Minister of War, General Polavieja, has received an official dispatch from Manila, announcing that many Spaniards residing at Manila desire to return to Spain "on account of the spreading of the Philippine insurrection in the island of Luzon."

The Naval Appropriation bill carries \$81,219,916, the largest sum ever reported to the House from the Naval committee.

DEATH BY STABBING

Murder in Hilo Last Monday.

GUS SCHWARZ IS KILLED

Arthur Meyners Wields a Knife With Fatal Effect During a Fight.

Hilo has had a murder case and is not proud of the distinction. Gus Schwarz, a well known young man, lies an untimely grave, and Arthur Meyners, a youth of 19 years, is in jail charged with murder.

It seems that ill feeling has existed between the two men for some time past and the culmination was the fatal stabbing of Schwarz on Monday evening after he returned from a ride. The story may be best told by the statements of witnesses at the coroner's inquest on Tuesday.

Schwarz had been riding Andico and was returning to the stable on a pony up and take out his own black pony. When he reached the stable he removed the saddle but on reaching Andico's stall found it occupied. A hand was called and the stall cleared. When Schwarz got his pony and led him to the space in the stable directly behind the office. Just then young Meyners appeared and entered into conversation with Schwarz during which hard words were overheard and the witnesses said, Meyners cursed Schwarz. The latter retaliated by striking Meyners in the face with his fist.

Meyners put his left hand in his rousers pocket and when he drew it out he was noticed to have an open knife in it. Some one called to Schwarz to look out as the boy had a knife. Schwarz grabbed Meyners' right hand with both of his own remarking, "he same time, 'Aha! you have a knife, have you?' A moment after Meyners' left arm swung in a curve and struck Schwarz on the right side of the neck. He immediately released his hold on Meyners' arm and put his hand on his neck uttering, "My God," and sank to the ground. Meyners immediately fled and a few minutes afterward surrendered himself at the sheriff's office. In less than five minutes Schwarz died without speaking again.

From the testimony adduced Meyners had been drinking during the day and was inclined to be peevish. The supposition is that Schwarz, who was a great joker, said something which displeased him and the fight followed. When Schwarz hit Meyners the blow was not of sufficient force to more than knock him back and he soon came forward toward Schwarz. Dr. Philip Rice gave evidence as to having examined the wound. He found a cut about two inches long severing the jugular vein, muscles of the neck and a portion of the wind pipe. The point of the knife touched the spinal column.

The deceased has been in the islands for several years and before coming to Hilo worked as a carriage trimmer for W. W. Wright in Honolulu. Up to fifteen months ago he was a harness maker for J. R. Wilson, and on leaving his employ engaged with Richards & Schoen. He was sober and industrious and saved his money. He owned a piece of land in Oahu which he sold to the Oahu Sugar Co., and with the proceeds bought other land outside of and some lots in the town of Hilo. He has a widowed mother and one sister in San Francisco and hoped within a year or two to accumulate sufficient funds to return to the Coast and provide a home for them. He was a member of Hilo Lodge K. of P. and of the Hilo band. He was buried under the auspices of the lodge from the Foreign Church on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. J. A. Cruzan preached the funeral sermon to a large number of people who were present to pay their last respects to a man who had been well liked in the community.

Young Arthur Meyners seems a meek smooth face lad. He came here from San Francisco with J. R. Wilson and was given a place in the Volcano Stables. In San Francisco he worked for Mr. Rooker, also Day and Sullivan, and was well liked there where he was considered a quiet, inoffensive lad. He was raised in Chicago but a few years ago came west with his parents. His father died and his mother, who is a widow, and other relatives, reside in Alameda. He had expressed a desire recently to return to the Coast and it was believed by his friends that he would soon leave Hilo.

Since his arrival here he has given satisfaction to his employers and they speak well of him. He will probably be tried in the July term of court. When the inquest adjourned at noon the prisoner was sent back to the jail in charge of an officer and seemed rather indifferent, he rolled a cigarette and walked out the street followed by the officer riding a bicycle. In a moment later a hack came along and Meyners swung himself on to it and rode as far as the jail where he jumped off and waited for the officer to arrive. This apparent carelessness was severely commented upon by several gentlemen who witnessed the affair.

Funeral of the Victim.

The funeral services over the remains of Meyners' victim on Tuesday were very impressive. The Knights of Pythias had charge of the funeral and the casket was first taken to the lodge room where services according to the custom of that order were read. The

Critical Times for Girls.

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. In nine cases out of ten where disease fastens itself upon her it does so at the line of demarcation between girlhood and womanhood. How to preserve the daughter's health—how to ward off disease at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are the best remedy to use at this critical period. Read this sworn statement of Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Cartersville, Mo.

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98 suffered a complete break-down in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite—in fact, some days barely tasting her food. Those who knew her condition said she was going into a decline."

"On the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well. She took three boxes of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is fresher and healthier than ever before in her life."

Witness, Mrs. J. M. Riggs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898.

WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, in either male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

remains were then borne to the hearse by bearers selected from the lodge members, and the procession, headed by the Hilo band, wended its way to the Foreign Church followed by a large crowd of citizens. At the church Rev. J. A. Cruzan read the Scriptures and then delivered an address in which he alluded to the suddenness of the death of the young man and spoke of the virtue of self-control. The church was filled with friends of the deceased. Interment took place in the K. P. lot in the cemetery. The ritual of the lodge was read and the casket lowered. The pall bearers were V. M. Fulcher, C. H. Brown, E. D. Weight, E. D. Baldwin, Mr. Brunaghen and Demosthenes Lycurgus.

Herald's Editorial Comment.

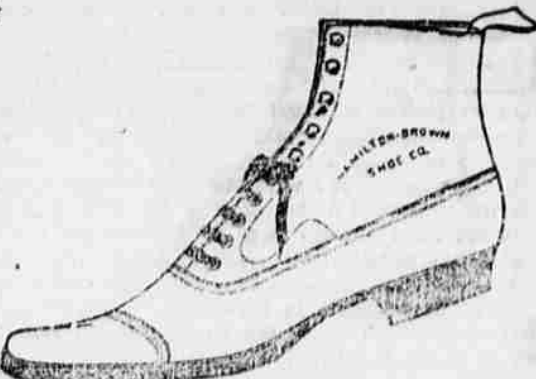
The Herald says editorially: The Herald will make no comment upon the crime which has stirred Hilo from center to circumference during the past few days. Whiskey and a bad temper may be put down as the cause of an act by which a young man, in-

ductions and full of promise, lost his life. The apparent indifference shown by the man charged with the murder may be the result of a belief on his part that he was justified in the act or it may be a desire to appear in the light of a desperado in the eyes of a peace-loving community—the jury will decide. The men who saw the knife drawn and who saw Schwarz grasp one hand when they knew the knife was in the other will have something to ponder over. Had they acted quickly a life would have been saved and Hilo spared the disgrace which hovers over it through a crime in which two intelligent Americans were concerned, one as slayer the other as victim.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

.....LIMITED.....

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest market—buyers you can go to as are dependable—where wearing qualities are known. One chair may be sold at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "KNOWN WARE."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO. — J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

COUNCIL TALKS POI

Young Says We Should Build Shops.

UNCLEAN METHODS USED

An Appropriation Wanted to Improve Streets in Portuguese District.

In the absence of President Dole from yesterday's session of the Council of State, Councilor Kaulukou was chosen to act as chairman. There was a small attendance and routine work was the main business considered. Councilors Achi, Robinson, Kaulukou, Jones, Allen, Gert, Nott, Kane, and Gonsalves, and Ministers Mott-Smith and Young answered the roll call. Attorney General Cooper was busy in court.

Councilor Jones, on behalf of the Committee on Finance Department reported that the committee had summed up the totals of Act 3, and the bill had been reprinted and lay on the desks of the members. The new total amounted to \$496,116.82, being an increase of \$122,149 over the amount as first reported to the Council. The report was accepted and laid on the table for consideration with the bill.

Councilor Kane read the report of the Judiciary Committee, covering sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 4, wherein was stated:

"Your Committee on the Judiciary and Attorney General's Departments to whom were referred sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Act 4, beg leave to report that we recommend that the sections pass in the bill with the exception that section 6 be amended by adding thereto the words 'by the President of the United States'."

"Respectfully submitted,"

"A. C. ROBERTSON,"

"P. K. KANE,"

"J. L. KAULUKOU."

It was moved by Councilor Jones that Act 3 pass its first reading, which was effected by a unanimous vote.

Wants Road Repaired.

At this point Councilor Gonsalves arose to request that a new item be inserted amounting to \$17,000 for the purpose of widening Miller street from Punchbowl to Kinau streets and a similar work performed on Kinau street between Punchbowl and Alapai streets. If this item could not be inserted then he wanted the assurance of the Minister of Interior that part of the appropriation of \$526,000 for roads and bridges in Honolulu would be utilized for straightening out these streets. During rainy weather children could not go through the streets to school, and laborers were forced to tramp through mud to go to work. The stone wagons from the quarry were road destroyers, and both streets were literally quagmires on wet days. Gonsalves thought that the big appropriation was sufficient to insure street repairs and improvements as requested by Mr. Gonsalves. Mr. Young assured the latter that he would recommend the improvements to the Road Supervisor, and Mr. Gonsalves sat down, satisfied with the Minister's promise.

Bill 2 was then taken up line by line and passed for its second reading, several corrections being made.

Minister Young asked that a new item to be known as 100A, for House Honolulu, \$20,000 be inserted. He thought \$25,000 would be about the amount needed, but cut the figure down.

Achi did not believe in the Government grabbing everything in sight. He thought an inspector of poi should be appointed. But building houses for everything—wash houses, poi houses and the like—was something they should not do, as it would interfere with private rentals.

Achi Eats Poi.

"There is a law providing for inspecting poi, but it is a dead letter," said Mr. Achi. "I eat poi every day and I would like to see it made properly. It will make the people suffer to have poi made in one place only. The manufacturers will charge for delivering poi. I don't think it is right to force it upon us to have poi made in one locality."

Minister Young did not think the measure would hurt the Hawaiians, but, to the contrary, would be beneficial, especially from a health standpoint. The Government might endeavor to enforce a regulation requiring cement floors, but he did not think the manufacturers would comply. The lushing in the present constructed houses seeped through floors and kept the earth beneath wet and insanitary. The poi shops were nuisances as at present constructed.

Achi said the law against poi manufacture in certain districts was forced upon the Legislature by people who intended to form a company to get a corner on the output of poi. "The natives will howl if the Government takes hold of this matter," continued Mr. Achi. "What are the sewers constructed for, if not to carry off the lushing?"

Mr. Kane was in favor of Minister Young's proposition, as he thought that under Governmental supervision adequate place would be provided for drying out healthy poi. Minister Young was certain that the sale of poi could not be hindered, but only its manufacture affected.

Achi replied tersely: "I want to assure the Minister that it cannot be one."

Adjourned until 3 p. m. today.

RABBI M. S. LEVI HAS HORRORS FOR ALLEGED UNFAIR TREATMENT OF HIS SON

Mrs. M. S. Levi, wife of the well-known rabbi of this city, left for Honolulu yesterday on the steamship Australia for the purpose of visiting and nursing her son Herman, who was reported on the 1st of March last to have contracted bubonic plague. The family of the young man has been in a state of distress over the unwelcome tidings and have waited eagerly for news of his condition. When the rumor of Herman Levi's dread illness reached his parents they also received the promise of Dr. Hoffmann, chief of staff of the Board of Health of Honolulu, that he would keep them apprised of their son's condition. The doctor's failure to do so has caused great anxiety to Rabbi Levi and his family.

Rabbi Levi is indignant because of Dr. Hoffmann's forgetfulness and more so over the uncharitable and brutal way his son has been treated by the Health Department of Honolulu. In an interview last night he expressed his opinion that there was no plague in Honolulu, and that the scare was brought about so that certain officials could lay their "claws like vultures" upon the gold set aside for the purpose of protecting the city from the dread disease.

"On the 1st of March," he said, "it was reported that my son Herman was suspected of having bubonic plague. On that occasion I received a note from Dr. Hoffmann, chief of staff of the Board of Health of Honolulu, informing me of the condition of my son, his temperature, pulse and respiration, all of which were of an alarming character. He further volunteered the statement that he would keep me well informed as to the condition of my son on each and every outgoing steamer. This he has failed to do. By reason of an article which appeared in The Call of last week, wherein it was stated that from information they had received and from interviews that had been published from prominent business men of Honolulu, it would appear that there has never been a genuine case of bubonic plague in the city of Honolulu, and that the whole scare was a fake."

"This proposition seems feasible. When we stop to consider that the Government funds amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars were at the disposal of the Board of Health to stamp out the bubonic plague. Personally I believe the Call's representation is correct. I cannot believe that anything so audacious could possibly be perpetrated upon an indulgent community. But when a young man is kept in the pesthouse for twenty-four days and the Board of Health is either too cowardly or too ignorant to publish to the world what ailment has kept him in the pesthouse all that time, then it is but natural that our suspicious should be aroused and that we should think that this cry of plague was a fake. It is impossible at this time, so near the Passover holidays, for me to go on this errand of mercy instead of Mrs. Levi, but under all circumstances our child needs careful nursing, and we are determined to probe to the very bottom of what power and what right was given the Board of Health of Honolulu to take a young man from his cottage at the dead of night, pump Pasteur serum into his body on several occasions, without there ever having been so far as our information goes, a single indication of plague in his system."

"The physicians have acknowledged that there were no 'buboes,' that the patient was never delirious, and animals inoculated with his 'spitum' still live. Can any reasonable person doubt these conditions that his illness was anything but the plague? If we shall have evidence to sustain us in this matter we shall make the Board of Health feel the injustice and wrong they have perpetrated upon our son, as well as the anguish and anxiety and sorrow they have brought upon our family."—San Francisco Call.

THE STRIKE ON AGAIN

Lahaina and Olowalu Men Quit.

CLAIM MANY GRIEVANCES

District Magistrate Acquits Laborers. Tried Before Him and Plantation Managers Appeal.

The latest news from Maui is that the strike at Lahaina and Olowalu has broken out again. Last Saturday afternoon a Japanese working in one of the gangs at Lahaina spoke to the overseer of the gang, saying something about quitting work at three o'clock. The luna told him that he would do nothing of the kind, and that the laborers would continue at work until four o'clock, as usual. The fellow told his mates, and the entire gang quit work, went into town procured a gong, and went about beating it. They sent word to the other gangs, including those at Olowalu, and the whole crowd of Japanese left work and refused to go on until their demands were satisfied. This was the condition when the Claudine left Lahaina at 10 o'clock Saturday evening. The Kinau, which left in the morning, could of course bring no account of the affair; instead, she brought exactly contrary news—to the effect that the strike was paid. The new strike comprises all the laborers of Lahaina and Olowalu, which are side by side. There is no evidence of sympathy from the Japanese on other parts of Maui.

The principal point of complaint in the original Olowalu strike was that the laborers were not paid at the end of the month for that month's work, but on the fifteenth of the following month. One Japanese at Olowalu brought suit to have his contract cancelled on the ground that the plantation had violated its terms by withholding his pay for two weeks after the end of the month. The Judge ordered his contract cancelled, and fined the manager fifty dollars to be served out at hard labor if he did not pay. The plantation appealed to Judge Kalua. The case came up Saturday at Lahaina and was postponed until Wednesday. It is understood that this is a test case.

In the original strike at Lahaina, the Japanese demanded that the doctor, the timekeeper, and certain lunas should be dismissed; that there should be a compensation of five thousand dollars paid to the relatives of each of the Japanese who were crushed under some machinery that fell down a couple of weeks ago; that another five thousand dollars should be paid to the relatives of a Japanese who died of typhoid fever; that they should quit work at 3 o'clock on Saturdays; and that they should be paid at the end of the month. All the men who struck in both cases were Japanese; all the Japanese on both the above-mentioned plantations, 1500 to 1800, both contract and day laborers, refused to work. The indemnity matter, by the way, was ultimately settled by paying five hundred, instead of five thousand, dollars apiece for the men who were crushed.

Strikers Acquitted.

The Advertiser's special correspondent on Maui sends the following, under date of April 13:

On Thursday, the 12th, the Lahaina and Olowalu strikers were brought to trial before District Magistrate Kanahele of Lahaina, and were acquitted by him on the ground that they—the Japanese laborers of Lahaina and Olowalu plantations—were justified in striking because they had been paid on the 15th of each month instead of the 1st. Among other reasons presented to the Court for their conduct were alleged harsh treatment by lunas, indemnity desired by the relatives of the three Japanese recently killed in a Pioneer mill by the falling of a molasses tank, the high prices prevailing at the plantation store, etc.

The two plantations immediately appealed from the decision of the Lahaina magistrate to Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua, who will hear the appeal in chambers at Wailuku during the 14th.

In the meanwhile both mills are shut down and field work is at a standstill. If Judge Kalua sustains the decision of the lower court the case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court. All this will take at least three weeks. The custom of payment of laborers on the different plantations varies; at Spreckelsville it takes place on the 15th, because of the very large number of laborers employed; at Pala and Hamakuaopoko payment is made promptly the 1st of every month. There seems to be two sides to the question.

From the Maui News.

The following is taken from the Maui News:

Sheriff Baldwin returned to Wailuku from Lahaina on Wednesday night, leaving everything quiet here. The Kanahele Japanese have returned to work, but the Lahaina contingent are still out. They have formulated six or seven different complaints, and it is a poor day when they do not formulate another. Most of these are both ridiculous and untenable. The Lahaina plantation seems to be willing to meet the Japanese halfway in all reasonable complaints, but of course cannot concede the many absurd claims of the Japs. A few days since, the Lahaina Japanese ordered the representative of the Honolulu Japanese Consul to leave their camp. The Lahaina Japanese are still on a strike and the Pioneer mill is idle.

While the News is not yet fully in possession of the inside facts relative to the strike at Lahaina, yet from present developments, it seems that there are some wrongs to be righted in favor of the Japanese. However, that is no excuse for the lawless proceedings that have marked their conduct during the last few days, and if it becomes necessary, a lesson should be taught them which they will remember, to the effect that they must not try to take the law into their own hands.

The Chinese are a great factor in sending prices up in certain localities, such as on King street and up Liliha street, where one of the new "Chinatowns" is going up with the rapidity of a bomb town in Oklahoma or Kansas. Building applications have poured in on Sanitary Inspector Pratt for permission to build in this section. Also a new building impetus is noticed on Vineyard street near Relief Camp No. 2, which is becoming the nucleus of a good class of Chinese merchants who foresee a future for trade in that vicinity. Several well built cottages have been erected for a number of well-to-do Chinese merchants and their families, who intend to make their homes in the future in a place where a repetition of the disasters which have come to them during the plague epidemic will not happen again.

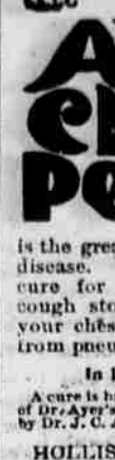
General MacArthur will succeed General Otis in command.



The Grip

In that tickling cough at your throat lurks a creeping tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.

You may not have the Grip-hard, but there is always danger of pneumonia.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is the great preventive of serious lung disease. It's a prompt and certain cure for the Grip. Your hacking cough stops at once, the soreness in your chest passes away. Your escape from pneumonia is complete.

In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

SAFE CRACKERS.

Kaluna and Bill Hoppii Are Caught Dead in the Act.

Kaluna and Baryfoot Bill Hoppii are advancing rapidly as criminals. Their latest departure is safe cracking. On Saturday night they broke into the store of L. B. Kerr on Queen street and by a lucky coincidence were caught in the act of cracking the safe in the office.

One day last week Kaluna was seen buying a bit in a Chinese hardware store by a policeman. The fact was reported to Deputy-Marshal Chillingworth, who had a watch put on the movements of the man. He and Hoppii were seen hanging around Queen street in the neighborhood of T. H. Davies & Co.'s store and it was thought that an attempt was to be made on one of the stores in the vicinity.

Believing that the attempt would be made Saturday night the Deputy Marshal got permission to stay in Kerr's store, where he could watch. He had hardly taken his place when Kaluna and Hoppii made their appearance. They had a bag with them and instead of trying the house opposite, Kerr's the men turned into the entrance to Allen & Robinson's lumber yard. From the yard, they climbed onto the roof of Huestage & Co.'s office, which is quite a low building. From there they made their way to the roof of the building in which Morgan's auction room and Kerr's store are located and Chillingworth soon heard them fumbling with a skylight over the store in which he was concealed. In a few minutes the men had made it would only mean a little time before they would be captured.

Chillingworth lay hid until the men got interested in their work and then he sprang out at them. They were so surprised that before they could make up their minds to act hand-to-hand with the officer considered a dangerous man. Hoppii did not attempt to get away as he knew it would only mean a little time before he would be captured.

The outfit of the would-be robbers was complete. There were two sticks of giant powder, some caps, about three feet of fuse, some chisels, hammers, drills and jammers. As the men had been at work but a short time when interrupted but little damage was done to the safe. Directly over the combination the drill made an indentation about a half inch deep. The combination was uninjured.

Kaluna and Hoppii were both out on bonds at the time. They have the robbery at Diamond's and at Andrews' to answer for. The attempt on Kerr's safe is a sure case against them as they were caught in the act.

They have both lately been released from prison. Hoppii has just finished serving a two years' sentence for the burglary of Ehlers' store, while he was a trusty at Oahu prison and Kaluna has been in jail on and off for the last five or six years.

Mikahala's Report.

When the Mikahala left Hawaii there were 7,500 bags of sugar at Punaluu and 7,000 at Honolulu. Both mills have been grinding steadily. The last few days but little rain has fallen at Kau and there has been rough weather all along the coast. The Mikahala did not go to Hilo, as the Rodrick Dhu was not ready to discharge her cargo. The steamers Iwawiki and Naeue were lying at Waipio gulch on account of the rough weather at Honolulu. There are 19,000 sacks of sugar at the latter place and 12,000 at Kukuihae'e. Coming home the Mikahala encountered strong northeast winds and rough sea.

Mahukona Shipping.

Arrived Mahukona—April 9, schr. Viking, L. Peterson, 1 day from Hana, to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd. Cargo grain, groceries, etc. Cement, etc. Consignees, Kohala Sugar Co. and Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd. April 9, brig. Consuelo, Pare, 18 days from San Francisco. Cargo, general to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd.

Sailed from Mahukona—April 9, Br. sm. Manuassene, James Barnson, Sr. for San Francisco. Cargo 21,670 bags sugar, 2,700,532 pounds, valued at \$136,374.95. Shippers, Union Mill Co., 6000 bags; Hahawa plantation, 5957 bags, and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., 9713 bags.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Palaia is building a temporary Kamehameha church near the Reformatory.

Water Lowrie and wife, Miss Malone and Miss O'Brien arrived in Kahului in the Continental.

C. A. Brown returned in the China. Previously, he was the first passenger off the steamer.

A two-year-old Portuguese baby was drowned a day or two ago in a cesspool on Beretania street.

Mrs. L. M. Whitehouse and L. A. Reister sailed on the Manuassene from Mahukona for San Francisco on April 9.

Liliuokalani writes to some friends that she will not start for home for at least two months, which means the end of the Congressional session.

On her way home the Mikahala made a special trip to Mahukona for J. B. Castle, W. Hedemann and L. A. Thurston. The gentlemen were taken to Kihel.

A large oil painting of the Oceanic Steamship Company's new liner, the Sonoma, is on exhibition at Irwin & Co.'s outer office, and attracts general attention.

Notice has been sent to the Australian authorities to the effect that vessels from there will hereafter be treated in the same manner as ships from Asiatic ports.

The principals in the murder case in which Melina, the Japanese from Kahuku was implicated, have not yet been caught, and the case against him was not pressed yesterday.

Mr. James Campbell, who came home on the Australia last week, is seriously ill, and his daughter has been sent for to San Francisco. Mr. Campbell's condition is not yet critical, so far as is known.

H. A. Allen, the pump man of the Fraser & Chalmers Company, Chicago, returned Saturday after an absence of nearly six months. He thinks the differences between the Senate and House bills will be speedily reconciled by the conference committee.

The strike at Pioneer Mill is paid. The laborers there and at Kanaeapali returned to work on Thursday. The Olowalu strikers were still out when the Mikahala and Lehua left. There were hopes entertained that all the men would be at work by today.

Sheriff Goney's launch which was brought around to Hanalei from Nawiliwili to assist in towing sugar boats was found to be too light for the work. She was moored near the shore and during Wednesday night a high sea drove her high and dry on the beach.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lita Wilder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wilder, and Mr. Charles N. Wright, of the Inter-Island Steamship Company. Yesterday Mr. Wright was the recipient of hearty congratulations when the news became known. Miss Wilder is at present on the Miowera, bound for the Mainland and Europe for a pleasure trip.

We desire to call the special attention of our island readers, and particularly the plantation agents, to the advertisement in this issue of the Manufacturing Harness Co., Importers and manufacturers of fine carriage and buggy harness, rugs, lap robes, whips, etc. Mr. Alex. Chisholm, who has been associated with the harness business for over twenty years in the Islands, has charge of the manufacturing department.

Acting Judge Stillman has signed an order approving the accounts of and discharging John M. Dowsett, as administrator of the estate of James I. Dowsett, deceased. The heirs of the estate are as follows: Phoebe M. Raymond, Mary Parish, Annie Brenham, Alexander Dowsett, David Dowsett, Rowena Dowsett, Samuel Dowsett, Madeline Dowsett, Annie Dowsett, all of Honolulu; Elizabeth Parker, of San Francisco; Marion C. Dowsett and Genevieve Dowsett, of San Jose, California, and the estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased. Each heir received \$415.04 in the final accounting.

No Official News.

The China brought the government no telegrams from Washington. The letters which came bore dates as recent as the second, and suggested that the Hawaiian bill would probably be passed in its final shape and become law by the ninth—a week ago yesterday. The prohibition and deportation amendments were not mentioned, not having yet been sprung. President Dole is reported to have said informally yesterday that the objectionable amendments were very possibly introduced in order to postpone the enactment of the bill until the next session.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave 12:30 p.m. or about the dates mentioned below:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	APRIL 24	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 16
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	COPTIC	APRIL 27
COPTIC	MAY 18	AMERICA MARU	MAY 5
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	PEKING	MAY 12
PEKING	JUNE 3	GABLIC	MAY 23
GABLIC	JUNE 13	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 23
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	CHINA	JUNE 5
CHINA	JUNE 29	DORIC	JUNE 12
DORIC	JULY 7	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	COPTIC	JULY 10
COPTIC	AUG. 2	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	PEKING	JULY 27
PEKING	AUG. 18	GABLIC	AUG. 4
GABLIC	AUG. 28	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	CHINA	AUG. 21

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Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kihohi, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa, and Kilauea. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu every Monday morning.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kama, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Hilo, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at Oahu's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 10, 1900.

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Honolulu.

THE WAR IN BOER LAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing is in Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, or at least to endeavor to delay the forward advance of the British lines of communication. On his side Lord Roberts is concentrating his forces and preparing to take every advantage of the situation. He is not likely to strike at any of his forces until he is certain of delivering a crushing blow.

There is little doubt that Lord Roberts is hampered by the necessity for removing his forces and the loss of the baggage and all of the baggage. The Boers are now trusting to what they believe to be their superior mobility.

SOME OF THE AMBASCADORS.

BRANDFORD, Orange Free State.—A large number of Boers are returning from the scene of the Sanas-Post ambush (also referred to as Kares and Korn Spruit) furnish interesting details of the occurrence. It appears that when the first retreating British wagon entered the drift the ambuscade officers and let the cart through. This process was repeated several times until the wagons arrived in a bunch and the ruse was discovered, and a disorderly fight followed. In one cart were two officers, to whom Commandant de West shouted "Hands up." One of them obeyed, whereupon the other shot his comrade dead, refused to surrender and was immediately shot.

The burghers lost three men killed and ten wounded, including a field cornet. Among the wounded was the Dutch military attaché Nix, who received a bullet in the chest. Altogether the Boers captured 289 prisoners throughout the day. The significance of the battle must not be underrated. It was fought by a force of Free State soldiers on the flat plains and without shelter. The Free States are now desirous of marching on Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal officers are anxious to emulate the late successes of their allies.

All the Southern Boer forces have now formed junctions with the main Boer army and form a large force of veterans.

Perhaps of greater importance even than the victory was the capture of British secret papers, including maps and plans of 1897, 1898 and 1899, outlining elaborate schemes for the invasion of the Orange Free State and Transvaal and giving a plan for reaching Johannesburg from Mafeking along Dr. Jameson's route, amended so as to avoid his mistakes. Another gives a plan for the march from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad.

STEYN AGAIN APPEALS.

PRETORIA, April 2.—In his speech at the opening of the Free State Road, President Steyn declared in spite of the surrender of Bloemfontein he had not lost hope of the triumph of the republic. The war, he said, was forced upon the Transvaal, and nothing remained for the Orange Free State but to throw in its lot with its little sister republic in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Two wars, he continued, was begun with the object of maintaining with arms the independence bought with the blood of the forefathers of the nation and had been so successful that it had caused the greatest wonder throughout the world and even to the Boers themselves.

After paying a tribute to the memory of General Joubert, President Steyn said that the British, notwithstanding their overwhelming numbers, were violating the flag of truce and the red cross, and he was compelled to report the matter to the neutral powers.

The President further remarked that the attempt to create dissensions among the burghers by the issuing of proclamations had failed. Referring to the correspondence between the South African Presidents and Lord Salisbury, President Steyn proceeded: "Not only were those efforts made but the republics had dispatched a deputation to Europe and America to bring the influence of neutral powers in order to secure a cessation of the bloodshed, and I earnestly desire that these efforts be crowned with success." After saying that the government had refused a temporary loan with the Transvaal, President Steyn concluded with a prayer that the Free State be preserved from being forced to give up its dearly loved independence.

BOER PRISONERS TELL.

SIMONSTOWN, Cape Colony, Thursday, April 5.—Another batch of 1200 Boer prisoners was removed today from the transport Cambridge. The men presented a woe-borne appearance, many of them were sick and their baggage consisted mostly of Kaffir blankets, canvas water bottles and cooking utensils. One of the prisoners died of smallpox and four others are fatally ill.

HUNTERS DETAINED.

NORVAL'S PONT, Thursday, April 5.—A detachment of hunters who were proceeding hence to Bloemfontein are reported to have been detained at Edinburg, about fifteen miles southwest of Reddersburg, in the Orange Free State, and dispatched to the assistance of the Irish Fusiliers captured near Reddersburg.

INSURGENTS TAKEN.

CARNAVOON, Cape Colony, April 6.—It is reported that 200 insurgents who were not aware that Sir Charles Parsons had occupied Kenhardt, rode into that place and were captured by the British troops.

The Canadian artillery has returned here from Van Wyck's Veld.

ROBERTS' REPORTS.

LONDON, April 7, 1:05 p. m.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office as follows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, Friday, April 6.—The casualties at Reddersburg were: Officers killed, Captain F. G. Cassen and Lieutenant C. R. Barclay, both of the Northumberland. Wounded, two;

captured eight. Non-commissioned officers and men killed, eight; wounded, 23; the rest were captured.

Our strength was 167 mounted infantry and 423 infantry. The enemy was said to be 5,200, with five guns.

KRABBER'S FORCE THREATENED.

LONDON, April 7, 2:25 p. m.—The Boers are in force at Wepener, north of Sandfontein, Orange Free State, and are threatening General Krabber's command division, the main body of which with the artillery is at Wepener.

A telegram which left Maseru, Basutoland, north of Wepener at midnight, describes the Boers as being "in great force," and as afraid to make a frontal attack, but it is added they were endeavoring to turn the British position by crossing the Basuto frontier by a road skirting the Caedon river, which emerges south of Wepener. The Basutos are excited. Assistant Commissioner Griffiths, with a force of police, left Maseru Friday, going where the Boers are about to trespass, and the Kamris engaged for railroad work at Bloemfontein are deserting to protect their villages. Advances reach Maseru almost hourly of Boer activity in the Orange Free State.

The latest unofficial dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Thursday, says: "The Boers continue to show great activity and numbers of British troops are arriving daily."

The alleged ill-treatment of the farmers who gave up their arms has called to the front the Friend of the Free State, published by the correspondents under military supervision. In its comments, it says:

"When the question of settlement comes, those who are responsible for the outrages will be called to account. We show leniency and tolerance toward rebels and we expect our example to be followed by those directing the enemy's affairs. We shall expect from the two presidents full reparation for cruelty and inhumanity."

The army people at Bloemfontein are depending on water drawn from the wells.

The afternoon papers are unparaphrasing their criticism of the military dispositions permitting 500 men to be isolated and captured.

The St. James Gazette and Globe well with sneering emphasis on the unfortunate occurrence. "In England," says the Gazette, "we can but sit still and wonder what will next happen."

Sergeant-Major Brocker, who it now appears, escaped from Pretoria, with Captain Haldane and Lieutenant Le Desseur, has reached Reddersburg. He lost his companions at Maseru, obtained a situation as a man at a railroad station and eventually made his way to the frontier.

A small contingent of gunners from the British battleship Monarch left Cape Town for Bloemfontein Friday.

Though Lord Roberts lost nearly a thousand men this week, he is strong or relatively, as four times as many men have been landed at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, April 6.—A determined attempt to escape was made today by the Boer prisoners at Simon's Town and fourteen of them succeeded in getting away.

In the confusion one of the prisoners was killed and another was wounded. One man was re-captured. Sentries have been placed at different parts of the town and the station is under military supervision.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, April 7.—(Afternoon service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"The game of counter-stroke has been played both sides with success. Methuen has entrapped a small body of Boers near Bosaso, and is now taking fifty-four prisoners, after a four-hour fight. His force included the Imperial Yeomanry, whose exploit will be a popular one in England, where great interest has been taken in this body of Rough Riders and crack shots. The casualties were nearly equal on both sides, apart from the prisoners."

The dispatch in regard to Methuen's success throws little light upon the mysterious operations which that commander has been conducting north of Kimberley. It indicates the facility with which the British commanders in adapt themselves to the guerrilla warfare into which the Boer tactics are rapidly getting. General Buller's force, who was killed on the Boer side, was engaged by Dr. Leyds at the outbreak of the war. His record in the French army was brilliant and Dr. Leyds made an excellent lieutenant in securing his services. He had been in the French war office and staff college and was chief of staff in the Algerian army. French officers have considered that his abilities were overrated, but he had ever been useful to the French General in Natal showing them how they could adapt their tactics to the conditions of warfare. He was a favorite of the Boers, and his death is a serious blow, especially as the Boers have lost two of their best men—Joubert and Cronje. He suggested the new policy of counter-attack upon the lines of the British communication, as has been reported, he has fallen a victim of his own tactics.

The Boers have followed up their method at Korn Spruit by a similar stroke aimed against General Roberts' line of communications. The new tactics followed by the Boers have a dispiriting effect upon the thoughtless observers who had fancied that the war was virtually over, but veterans in the service are not discouraged by them nor are they alarmed. Their statements printed by sensational newspapers of the strength of the Boer raiders are rejected in official circles as unworthy of credence, instead of having 20,000 men and being a readiness to invest Bloemfontein, the Boers are not believed by cautious experts to have more than 5,000 or 7,000 burghers. Inaction was fatal to them and they were forced to adopt other tactics and attempt a series of smaller attacks. Veterans are surprised at this has not been done before and that General Roberts' General Methuen's and General Buller's lines of communications have not been repeatedly raided.

They add that the Boers, having discovered how effective these tactics are,

if continue to make use of them in the future, and that the Boers upon isolated garrisons and stations. It is easily admitted that they have the power of harassing General Roberts' army in this way and of retarding its advance, but the view taken in official circles is that the reinforcements which have been pouring into South Africa, during the last two months will speedily enable the British army to take the offensive and draw off the Boers from the southern section of the Free State.

General Buller's inaction is not understood by military men and the opinion is expressed that Warren's division will be ordered to the Free State.

The Ashanti outbreak is considered an opportunity, but not of serious magnitude.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

Dr. Jameson is very ill at Cape Town.

The Free State burghers now have plenty of food.

The captured British guns have been sent to Winburg.

Anxiety is felt about the Bloemfontein water supply.

Dunsmuir's sharpshooters have started for South Africa.

About 20,000 Boers are said to be around Bloemfontein.

General Snyman commands the Boers about Mafeking.

All British subjects have been ordered to leave Pretoria.

The British delay is giving the Boers needed time to recuperate.

Free State farmers are more afraid of the Transvaalers than the British.

Two thousand additional Boer prisoners will soon be sent to St. Helena.

General Buller's movements may be crippled by lung sickness among the draught oxen.

Cecil Rhodes arrived in London April 6th. He was indifferently received by the public.

The paroled Boer General Pretorius is said to have supervised the ambush at Korn Spruit.

Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony protested his loyalty at a public meeting and joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

Portugal has consented to the transportation of British troops across from Beira into Rhodesia. The news has made a profound sensation in France.

Col. Poter with ninety Carbineers and Scots Greys, with two guns, charged a large body of Boers without casualties and rescued ninety odd British prisoners.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The battleship Kearsarge is a success.

Senator Foraker says McKinley can't be beaten.

Last week Bryan made addresses in California.

The labor party of Brazil has been reorganized.

Queen Victoria is actively sight-seeing in Dublin.

General Otis will leave for the United States in April.

Argentina will make a treaty of commerce with Brazil.

Texas railroads have been badly damaged by floods.

Latest advices say Dewey's boom is a complete failure.

Judge J. E. Rockwell, a well known Coloradoan, is dead.

Oswald Rothmaler of the Western Sugar Refinery is dead.

Washington State Republicans have instructed for McKinley.

The Navy Department will accept the submarine boat Holland.

The known victim of the Apache war party in Arizona is J. D. Mack.

Blackburn's election as Senator from Kentucky is contested by Deboe.

The floods in Texas have risen to the proportion of a State calamity.

Osman Pasha, whose death was prematurely reported, died April 4.

The Queen, to honor Ireland, will form a regiment of Irish Guards.

General Cornaro Penia has been appointed Minister of War in Italy.

Several American travelers in Italy have been stricken with small pox.

Brazil is about to install a plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Gold is leaving Japan and trade balances are largely against that nation.

Kentucky Republicans will appeal the gubernatorial case to the Supreme Court.

The new Brazilian cruiser Floriano Couto will be soon brought out from Europe.

The San Francisco Labor Council asks Congress to stop Japanese immigration.

It is now stated that Captain Leary was retired from Guam at his own request.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Ponce de Tierra, Porto Rico, owing to race riots.

Miss Samson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, has been married to Ensign Cuvierius.

The Emperor of China is very ill and is believed to have been given slow poison.

The Republicans carried Rhode Island by 8,000 plurality in the gubernatorial ticket.

Fire had destroyed thirty buildings at Proctorville, Ohio, and at last accounts was still raging.

Olga Nezharska has been found "not guilty" and will go on with the production of Sapho.

Capt. John Codman, the famous advocate of free ships and free trade, is dead in his 86th year.

Forty Donkhouons have left Winchester under contract to work in California at fifty cents a day. An effort will be made to stop them at the boundary line.

The Porto Rico riots are caused by the natives resenting the coming of Jamaica negro laborers.

Queen Victoria decides that the son born to the Duke and Duchess of York shall be called Patrick.

Editor Kuebel of Anaheim, Cal., was horse-whipped by E. P. Fowler of that place for insults in print.

Money donations to the Crown Prince of Japan and his bride will go to pay for a national museum.

ISLANDS AT WASHINGTON

Newsy Letter From Mr. W. N. Armstrong.

HAWAIIAN BILL TOLD OF

Some Strong Talk Against a Delegate To Congress Being Granted This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Debate on the Hawaiian bill, in the House, begins tomorrow, the 3rd, and concludes on the 5th. For several days last week, the special friends of the bill suffered from a cold shiver, when it became known that the friends of the Porto Rico bill were making earnest efforts to postpone the debate on the Hawaiian bill until the Porto Rico matter was settled. This proposition was made not through any unfriendliness towards the Hawaiian bill, but in order to prevent it, if passed, from standing as a precedent for free trade. In the present, but only temporary demoralization of the Republicans, owing to their strong difference of opinion on the policy of dealing with the new possessions, the leaders who are in favor of a tariff upon Porto Rico goods, are counting every possible influence, and assumed as a matter of safety that the Hawaiian bill should be put behind legislation for Porto Rico. But, the friends of the Hawaiian bill, including many who favor the tariff provisions for Porto Rico, insisted that Hawaii had the right of way, by unanimous consent; that it would show weakness on the part of the Republicans to delay the debate on the Hawaiian matter, and, moreover, it would show that the Republicans were quite ready to enforce their policy of granting the Constitution and free trade to one portion of the new possessions, and of denying these privileges to others of the possessions. The proposition to "hang up" the Hawaiian matter was not openly discussed, but was a matter of private conference. Speaker Henderson, who had so emphatically said at the dinner given by the Hawaiian representatives, "I am the friend of your people, and shall do all I can to help you," declared against any delay. Chairman Knox of the Committee on Territories, insisted that Hawaii had the right of way, and must keep it, and that it would disclose weakness to allow even a temporary side track. The result of the conference was to tackle the Hawaiian business on the 3rd and finish it on the 5th. The proposition for delay caused much anxiety for a few hours, especially among those who realize the ease with which any measure may be "hung up." The policy of those who have charge of the bill in the House is to ignore the Senate bill entirely, pass the House bill, and then ask for a conference with the Senate. This is in the nature of a "short cut" in parliamentary proceedings, and, if successful, will close up the business on any day from the 10th to the 15th of this month. In the conference, there will be many changes which will be beneficial to the interests of the islands. The Committee on Territories is disposed to abandon some of its own amendments, especially that regarding the land laws, and leave to the Hawaiian authorities the entire management of their own land affairs.

There has been a disposition on the part of some leading Republicans, to oppose any provision for a delegate from Hawaii, on the theory that the new possessions ought not to have any representative. It is strongly urged that Hawaii, at least, should have one, because she is largely "Americanized," while the other possessions are not. One of the leading Republicans said, "Without a property qualification the mob in Hawaii will not send a trustworthy or capable delegate." The reply to this was that Hawaii must take her chances, and if she sends an undesirable delegate, she must take the consequences.

The Hawaiians here, including Mr. Cecil Brown, dined with several of the leading Democrats last week. Among them were Mr. Richardson, the leader of the Democratic party in the House, Col. Berry of Kentucky, Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. Griggs of Georgia. The silent influence of Col. Berry, who visited the islands, several years ago, has been strongly in favor of the best legislation for Hawaii. He is extremely popular with the Democrats. Mr. Richardson remarked that Col. Berry had never failed to assure his Democratic friends that the government of Hawaii was remarkably honest and conservative, and that it ought to be implicitly trusted. The statements made by the personal enemies of the present government regarding "pulls" and "corruption" have been promptly met and denied by Col. Berry, of his own accord with his constant and daily intercourse with his Democratic associates. He has rendered good service to Hawaii, and it is safe to predict that the Democratic leader in the House will make no opposition to the bill, simply for the purpose of nagging the Republicans, or in order to hamper the Executive in dealing with Hawaii.

Aside from the political questions, there is a matter affecting the negro character which is becoming prominent in the District of Columbia. There are nearly 90,000 negroes in the District. Washington is the Mecca of these people. They hold the belief, derived from much that has been said by Northern friends of the negro, that the Republican party is under obligation to assist them. They beg and steal their way to this city, but find little occupation here, because this city is

not industrial. There are no industrial schools for children, and the result is a mass of ignorant and idle men and women. Commissioner Wright lately said in his official report: "I say it as a fact, that ninety thousand colored people here are equal to the criminal conditions in any city. They regard life as of no value whatever. 'But they are not safe-crackers,' exclaimed Chairman Grout. 'They are worse,' answered Mr. Wright.

Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police of the district, interrupted with the remark: "We had eighteen murders here last year. We captured some of the most notorious criminals in the United States in the District of Columbia. We had twenty-five thousand arrests."

This is one of the strangest outcomes of emancipation. It is difficult to handle the matter. Should Congress attempt to generally improve the condition of the blacks, by legislation, it would result in making the Federal capital the home of the negro, and increase this vagrant population. Major Sylvester said in a personal interview: "We are in the woods and don't know how to get out of them."

There is a party of men in the District who now claim the right to vote in local matters on the ground that free American citizens should govern themselves. If the franchise is granted, the negro vote may soon dominate or hold the balance of power.

So, right here at the seat of government the right of self-government is not at present accepted without restrictions. All parties are unwilling to hand the local government over to those who will manipulate the black vote and impair the present efficient government of the District.

W. N. A.

CRISIS FOR CHINA.

The Powers May Soon Land Armed Forces There.

LONDON, April 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the American, British, French and German ministers have sent a joint note to the Chinese foreign office demanding the total suppression of the society of "boxers" within two months and announcing that otherwise the powers mentioned will land troops and march into the interior, northern provinces. Shantung and Chi Li, in order to secure the safety of foreigners.

According to the same dispatch the American, Italian and French legations are now provided with naval guards from the large gathering of warships at Taku. Liu Kun Yih, viceroy of Lang Kiang has had three audiences with the Dowager Empress relative to the emperor and it is believed that he has impressed her with the advisability of restoring his majesty to power.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Does Not Extend to New Possessions Say By Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Solicitor-General Richards of the Department of Justice, has filed a brief in the Supreme Court which fixes the attitude of this Government on the question whether the Constitution extends to the new possessions of the United States. The Department of Justice says it does not without act of Congress.

Special dispatches from many points show that the sentiment among Democrats is against Dewey's candidacy. Henry Watterson says the Admiral should have spoken in 1898. He is now for Bryan. The Democrats of Florida say Dewey has made the mistake of his life. Chicago will recall the subscription to defray the cost of the Admiral's visit.

Jean Baptiste Sipido, aged 16, is the person who shot at the Prince of Wales. His excuse is that the Prince had caused so many deaths in South Africa. He shot twice. The crowd wanted to lynch Sipido, but the Prince, who was perfectly cool, interceded for him.

There will be no action on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty at this session of Congress. The treaty could not be ratified with or without Senator Davis' amendment.

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Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

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Victor Chandler, A.M., M.D., states: "I have used Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for many years, and it has cured me of many ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs. It is also a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the ears. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nose. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the mouth. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the ears. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nose. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the mouth. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the ears. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nose. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the mouth. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the ears. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nose. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the mouth. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the ears. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nose. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the mouth. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the throat. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the chest. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the skin. It is a most valuable remedy for all ailments of the eyes. It is

A black and white illustration of a hen standing over a group of small chicks in a farmyard. The hen is on the left, looking down at the chicks. The chicks are on the right, some standing and some lying on the ground. In the background, there is a fence and a building.

For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

